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of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13
per annum.

No. 16,699.

號七十月一十年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 21st.—No. 2 Company.
Machine Gunners. No. 2 Section at Water
Police Station.
Wednesday, Nov. 22nd.—No. 3 Com-
pany under Company Commander. No. 4
Company (except Recruits), under the
Sergeant-Major. Recruits of No. 2
Platoon under Company Sergeant-Major.
Thursday, Nov. 23rd.—Recruits of No. 4
Company under Company Sergeant-
Major.
Friday, Nov. 24th.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4
Sections of No. 1 Company under Section
Commanders.

ATHLETIC MEETING.
The Committee will meet at the Head-
quarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Monday,
November 20th.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION.
The following is to be included in
Standing Orders and numbered 80 (d).—
Medical Exemption for a period cov-
ering Patrol Duty dates must be notified to
Warning Officers by the person exempted
without delay, otherwise the latter will
be held liable for any non-provision of a
Patrolman.
(Sgd.) F. C. JAMES,
D.S.P. (R).

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should obtain a person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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A powder so pure, so soft and refreshing for the
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Hongkong, July 29, 1916.

[972]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and picnic tickets available to
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but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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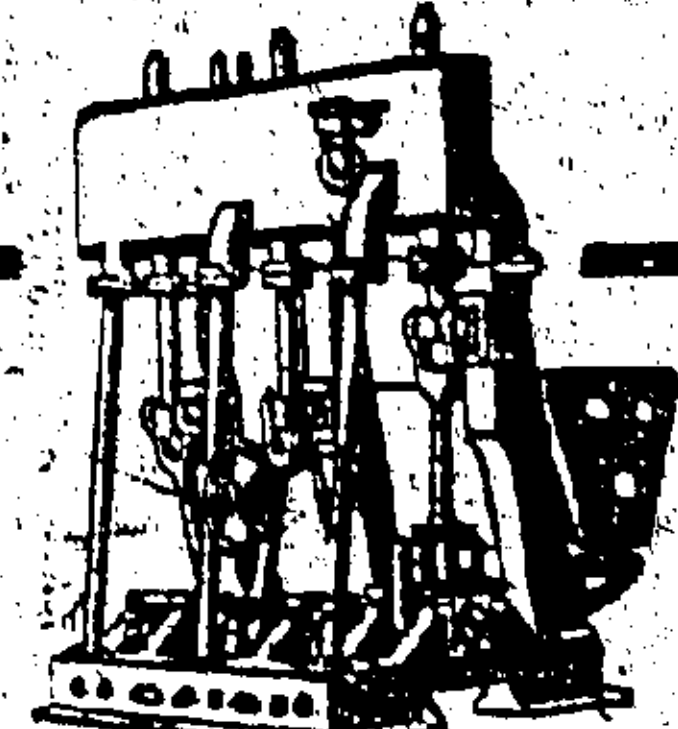
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Authorized Capital 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital 25,000,000
Paid-up Capital 23,437,500
Reserve Fund 3,562,500
Life & Annuity Fund 17,567,500
Sinking Fund Account 125,500
23,970,500

Revenue First Branch 22,381,466
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 887,238
Other Receipts 478,940
23,889,828

The Accounts of the various
Branches are separately audited, and by
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the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

[691]

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HONGKONG TO CANTON, FRIDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.
8 A.M. 'FATSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'HONAM' 6 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

SATURDAY, 18th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN' 8 A.M. 'FATSHAN'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 6 P.M. 'HONAM'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

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S.S. 'HUENSHAN' Tons 2008. S.S. 'SULTAN' Tons 1651

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Week days at 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
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Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
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Medical Magazine, March 1912

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INTIMATIONS

SECOND
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OF 1916 FOR
ROUBLES 3,000,000,000

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened from 14th November to 14th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1916. 1293

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COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIN HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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Hongkong March 30, 1914.

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HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY... 10

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G.A. Bealby, M.A.)... 2s.

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CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San Tsu King" translated by E. J. Kitchin)... 2s.

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WASHINGTON BOOKS (4s. 6d. net)

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undersigned Persons should be filed with the Liquidator on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estate are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Liquidator.

F. H. ROSENBERG'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS.
A. WEINSTEIN'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS.
F. SCHWARTZKOPF'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS.
Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1916. 1185

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undersigned Firms, Companies and Persons should be filed with the Liquidators on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estate are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

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REBLINGER & Co.,
BLACKHEAD & Co.,
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FROMM, HUGO C. A.
MR. & MRS. A. REBLINGER'S
PERSONAL AFFAIRS.

PAUL HILL'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,
GUNTHER, H.
THE BARK MISSION EVANGELICAL
MISSION SOCIETY,
FRITZ HERMANN.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1916. 1186

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge of English for SAIGON. Apply—Box 573.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong Nov. 15, 1916. 1243

WANTED.

A N ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer preferred. Reply to—
11, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1916. 1190

A. B. U. N. E.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY the 30th November, 1916.

Dated the 14th November, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16 Queen's Road, Central.
Liquidators.

1240]

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KIPPERES.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to

the late SIEN TING,

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN"

MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

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BRISTOL and LONDON.

GERMANY'S POST-BELLUM
PROGRAMME IN CHINA.PREPARATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL
CONQUEST.

The German-Chinese Association (Der Deutsche-Chinesische Verband) whose president is Mumm von Schwarzenstein, some time Ambassador to Japan, has lately published a pamphlet entitled "Germany's Economic Problems in China," which has been translated into Japanese in the November issue of the Shin-Nippon, or "New Japan." This essay, which may be regarded as Germany's post-bellum programme in China, is in substance as follows:—

The present world war was caused by England's fear and jealousy of German competition in world trade. Germany was forced into the war by the necessity of defending her own commerce from British pressure and the necessity of maintaining the principle of free competition in international trade. After the war, Germany must get her share of trade in all parts of the world. Looked at in this light, the Far Eastern problems have an increased importance for us. Formerly the status of England in European politics depended upon her Asiatic possessions. But in the future, in order to maintain her strength in the East, England must become a great Asiatic Power. Of next importance in Far-Eastern Politics is Japan. Her position as the first military Power in the East has been established once for all. But the economic world of the Orient is no exclusive possession of Japan, for it belongs to Germany and other commercial countries as well. No matter what progress may mark her industries, Japan can never monopolize the Chinese market since she will never reach a position where she can supply all the demands of China for all commodities. And as for German-Japanese relations, though it is true that Germany harbours no great love for Japan, still Germany does not regard the island kingdom as a future enemy. The Germans have no military or political ambitions in the Far East; what she seeks in this part of the world is markets for her goods.

The Chinese do not understand Germany for they think her to be a huge fighting machine. And this misunderstanding and mistaken attitude is due to the fact that China's knowledge of the West emanates entirely from English and American sources. It is, therefore, of primary importance to develop German educational work in China. The German policy in China has thus far been a failure. The occupation of Tsingtau caused China to look upon German undertakings in Shantung in the same light as the doings of Russia and Japan in Manchuria. After the war, therefore, Germany must step aside from coming international complications in China especially since her ambitions are commercial rather than political or military. The improvement of communications in China is a vital necessity. The rights for the construction of railways in China before the war were almost all in British, Russian, French, Belgian, and Japanese hands. The present war affords an opportunity to readjust these rights. In the first place Belgium has been destroyed so far as finances go by the war. She is unable to fulfil her part in connection with the rights in question and we must therefore take possession of them. Chinese railways are safe investments for German capital. The securities the Chinese Government offers for the railway loans are always good; in the past China has never failed to meet her obligations. Investment in Chinese railways will produce beneficial effects upon the industry of Germany, since the materials to be used for the construction of the railway will be supplied by her. The interest, moreover, will contribute to the success of

German influence in that German culture will be introduced by means of the railways. As to their management, Germany must assist China by supplying the latter with men of organizing ability in which the Germans are conspicuous.

China's economic resources, especially her mines, are inexhaustible. The land contains all kinds of ore in plenty, but it is richest in iron. Iron mines are found everywhere in China, and in many places are near coal mines. These tremendous resources are in most part still in an undeveloped state, owing to the scarcity of capital, lack of communications, opposition of the people and the inadequacy of the laws. We must prepare ourselves for the exploitation of these resources. In future China will become a great industrial country, will become rich in iron and coal, and possess of the cheapest and hardest working labour in the world. But the Chinese lack technical and organizing skill sufficient to start large scale undertakings. The day is past when Germany can regard China as a great future rival in economic activity. The most promising industries are cotton-spinning and iron-manufacture. The development of cotton-spinning and textile manufacture will not be injurious to German interests, for Germany has never been a large supplier to China in these lines. Germany, on the contrary, can make profits from the development of these industries. "She can gain large profits by selling dyestuffs, which will be in demand as the textile industry progresses. Germany can moreover sell machines for spinning and weaving in China, but here she must expect British competition. Though England is endeavouring to destroy German industries at present, she will never be able to annihilate German competition in the Chinese market."

As to the trade between the two countries, Germany can never supply China with opium, petroleum, cereals, marine products, coal, timber, tobacco and cigarettes. In the past England monopolized the cotton goods trade to China, an item which composed a third of the whole imports. But this will not continue long in future. Germany on the other hand can be superseded by no country in iron goods, machinery, clocks, watches, window glass, paper, leather and soap. The Chinese demand cheap articles. In cheapest however it is difficult to compete with some Japanese commodities, but even here Germany is in a better position than England, France or America. The German merchants are organized in China in the same way that they are organized in other parts of the world. Let this organized commerce act for the interest of German industry, and Germany will easily acquire a superior economic position in China. German traders should handle these things which compete with German articles. As to the export trade of China, German merchants have handled a third of the whole exports in the past. But London has been the central market for the world commerce. This position England must be overtaken by our post-bellum efforts. The question of the trade between the two countries has close relation with the question of shipping between them. In this direction, therefore, Germany must also contemplate post-bellum development. Germany should acquire some place in "South China" for her commercial base. She can no longer use Hongkong as her commercial base in South China because England is determined to exterminate German commerce in China. The present war has temporarily suspended German economic activity in China, but with the close of the war this activity for the conquest of economic China will begin.—"Herald of Asia."

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BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
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COD LIVER OIL
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INTIMATIONS



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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Molten up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER	DEPTH OF	DEPTH OF
	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET
EDWILSON	100	20	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 1, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 2, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
TANKERSHIP	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 1, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 2, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 3, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 4, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 5, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 6, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 7, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 8, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 9, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Planeship, No. 10, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10

Plans and Specifications to be sent to the Chief Engineer.

P. M. YEE, CHIEF ENGINEER, 1, 2nd Street, Kowloon.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

Variety of Uses.

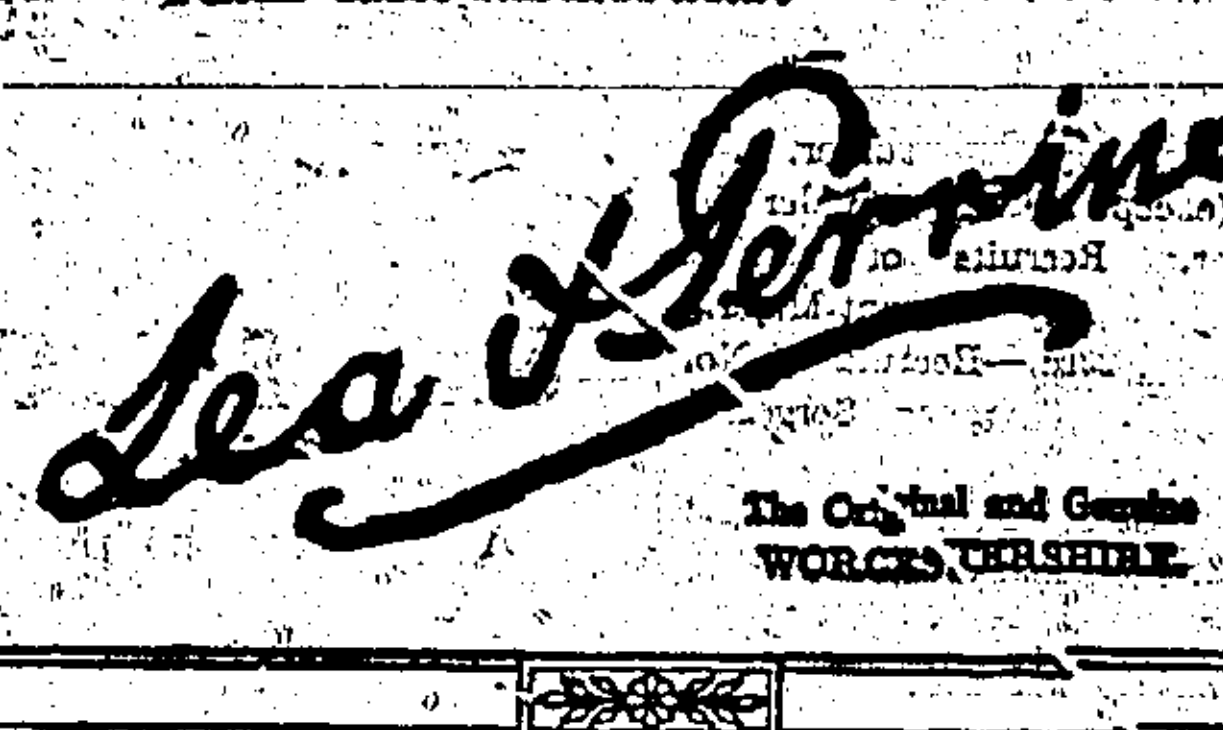
The uses to which LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meats, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.



PRIZE MEDAL

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

EMERY

GLASS

BLACK

CLOTH

PAPER

LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS" LONDON.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

ALL SORTS OF JOB-PRINTING

such as:—

CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECTUSES, WINE

LISTS, INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

5 Wyndham Street.

European Supervision Moderate Prices.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Bare, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable, West

Bentley's

A. A. C. 4th & 5th Editions

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"HUGHES & HOUGH"

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

MONDAY,

the 20th November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's, Coal Godowns at To-Kwa-Wan, THE FIRST AUCTION OF SALVAGED CARGO, ex. S.S. "WISLEY."

Comprising—
About Six hundred bags of Wire Nails.
About Fifty Sewing Machines, and a number of cases of spare parts.
About One hundred Remington Typewriters "with Russian characters," and cases of Ribbons for same.
About Seven hundred rolls of Roofing Felt.
About Twenty large rolls of Linoleum.
About Forty-five Cotton Braiding Machines.

A quantity of Sole Leather, sundry spare parts for Motor Cars, etc., and several lots of Felt, Spinnings, Leather Patches, and Old Iron.

Dates and particulars of further sections will be notified later.
Tenders to be sent in by 2 p.m. sharp on Monday the 20th inst.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918. 1219

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd November, 1918, commencing at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

including a small consignment of Tonkin Inland Toys, as follows:

One Suite Blackwood Furniture, Upholstered Seats, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dining Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., a quantity of Electric Plated Ware.

1 Piano, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, etc.

Also
Gent's Bicycles (new), Stereoscopic Camera, Oliver Typewriter, Brass Jardiniere, Vases, Finger Bowls, etc., a number of Carpets (new and second-hand), Paravans, Children's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Tenure—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918. 1245

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

AN EARLY DATE

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR, etc., viz—
One complete apparatus, complete, including wind lamp.

Sharp blower.
Cylinders and valves.
Incandescent Lamp, and accessories.

A quantity of gear pertaining to Lighthouse Buoy, etc., and a number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918. 1246

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th November, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

ONE MOTOR BICYCLE
A.H.P. Wolf J.A.P. Engine, with all accessories.

Has been in use for about One Year, in good running order.

Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1918. 1234

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

SATURDAY,

the 16th November, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

Bleached—Sheeting, Hamstitched sheets, Embroidered and Filled Pillow Cases, Turkish Towels, Large Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Huckaback Towels, Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to Match, Cushions, Glass Cloths, Dust Sheets.

Also
A few lots of Heavy Wincey Blankets and 100 Pairs Ladies' Shoes and Boots.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1918. 1247

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 1 Canton Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of:—
Unpolished Teakwood Sideboard, Dining Wagon, Chairs and Table (Extension), Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Three Single Iron Beds, Two Ice Chests, Writing Table, Bookcase, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.

Also
All the Electric Lights and Fittings, and Rubber-tyred Rickshaw (in good condition).

On view from Tuesday 21st inst. at noon.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 1243

FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN.

A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL,

containing—
49 Bath Rooms,
32 Bath Rooms,
Halls, Lounges, Reception Room, Private Dining Room, Ball contained suites of apartments with Bath Rooms attached. Dining Room, with accommodation for 100 persons. Store Rooms, Library, Servants' quarters, etc., etc. Hot and cold water laid on throughout. Approximate value of Furniture, etc., about \$30,000.

A large stock of extra London and Glasgow all new and high class recently imported from England.
Electric light throughout.
The Hotel is centrally located being only a few minutes from the leading Banks, Post Office, Ferry, etc.

To be sold as a going concern with stock will.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 13, 1918. 1261

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (for account of the Government), on

ONE TWO-SEATER TRUMPH MOTOR CAR,

recently overhauled and in good running order.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1918. 1248

WONDERS OF SURGERY.

WORK IN THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

"HOPELESS" CASES THAT RECOVERED.

The public can have no adequate conception of the great debt we owe in this war to modern surgery. Some of us may have entertained a thought that the surgical and medical treatment of the soldier had not kept pace with the horrible mutilations caused by modern scientific aids to destruction. But all that one needs to correct any such mistaken view is to visit the military hospitals and to follow the surgeon in his work from the operating theatre to the convalescent wards. An efficient medical service has a great influence on the moral of an army. A soldier has to make great sacrifices, and the knowledge that behind the guns is mobilised a highly skilled army of surgeons and nurses encourages him greatly. The mind cannot conceive what the horrors of war would be in the absence of our surgeons.

Since the beginning of the war over three thousand operations have been performed in the Second Western General (Manchester) Military Hospital, Whitworth Street. Some of these have been nothing less than surgical triumphs. Limbs which the patients were confident had been lost to them have been saved; cripples who to the lay mind were cripples for life have had the full use of the defective limb restored; shattered jaws have been made whole; faces shockingly torn by shell have, as it were, been remodelled; leaving in some cases only a faint trace of the wound; and in those cases where amputation was the only alternative if the life of the soldier was to be saved (the Manchester surgeons will not remove a limb if they can possibly save it) excellent artificial limbs have been provided.

The war has given rise to numerous cases of complicated compound fractures, nerve injuries, and muscular paralysis which have called for a high degree of surgical skill in their treatment, and some of the most striking work of the hospital has been in the treatment of injuries of the skull, brain, and spinal cord and nerves. It is a point of some interest to note that the Franco-German War of 1870 was practically the starting-point of modern brain surgery. Although previous to that date it was known that human beings might survive serious injuries to the brain, there was much obscurity as to the function of the cortex of the brain, and the accidents of warfare embracing severe injuries to the head, frequently with considerable portions of the brain exposed, led two of the German army surgeons, Fritsch and Hitzig, to make certain observations in the course of their work and to prove that the cortex of the brain could be excited by electrical stimuli, whereby definite movements of various parts of the body could be produced. In turn this led to the work of Sir David Ferrier in the localisation of function of the cerebral cortex, and later to some of the valuable researches of the late Sir Victor Horsley in the domain of brain surgery. The skull bone does not readily repair a gap in the bone is liable to permit a fracture of the cranium with loss of bone are among some of the most serious injuries inflicted in the present war. Where the underlying brain is both exposed and lacerated, the damage must be regarded as permanent to some extent, and in some parts of the brain some amount of paralysis will result and will be permanent. But some very remarkable cases have occurred in the Manchester hospital, where (there being a defect in the cranium from loss of bone, but without paralysis) the gap has been treated by a delicate operation, with immense benefit to the soldier, to whom has been given a feeling of well-justified security, and regards the portion of the brain previously exposed by bone.

One soldier operated upon in Manchester (this is a typical case of "lucky") had a large part of his skull blown away. The case seemed to be almost hopeless except to the surgeon to whom the patient was entrusted. "One need not go into details."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but too often it is only a cough, while it is only a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating every cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

they are too terrible. It will be sufficient to say that the most difficult and delicate part of the operation was to provide a permanent protective covering for the brain. This was done by implanting a plate of silver in the top part of the skull and making it secure. This silver plate, about the thickness of an ordinary visiting card, is performed to provide a means of drainage from one tissue to another and to permit the formation of adhesions, which make most efficient and permanent "anchors."

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

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GERMANY'S LUSITANIA MEDAL.

BRAZEN DENIAL IN FACE OF CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

In a World telegram, reproduced in German and Dutch newspapers recently, denying that any medal to commemorate the sinking of the "Lusitania" has been struck in Germany, Reuters' Agency learns of the latest product of German mendacity.

This denial is futile, it says, as many persons in the United Kingdom possess specimens of the medal, which is only another evidence of the extent to which Germany glories in acts of barbarism.

The medal was designed by E. Goetz, the well-known German designer. He is now resident in Munich.

The medal was included in numismatic catalogues abroad when it was originally struck. It has been publicly exhibited throughout Germany, and has been mentioned in that country, both in speeches and in newspaper articles. The Germans have now discovered "that the medal is being interpreted in America in a different sense from that contemplated by the designer."

The medal is 2 1/2 in. in diameter, made of copper-coloured metal, and is in high relief. The inscription on it is in German. On one side, under the title "No contraband," is a picture of the Lusitania sinking. On the other side, under the title "Underneath is the inscription, 'The great steamship 'Lusitania,' sunk by a German submarine on May 6th, 1915.'"

On the other side the medal bears the inscription, "Business Before Every thing." Below is shown a bookkeeping office of the Cunard Company, in which a skeleton is handing out tickets to a line of passengers. Near by is a prudent German wearing a top hat, apparently urging Americans not to go.

NO-RENT FOR COMMANDERED LONDON HOTEL.

DE KEYSER'S SHAREHOLDERS TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION.

Complaints were made at a meeting of the shareholders in De Keyser's Royal Hotel, which has been commandeered by the Government, that the authorities refuse to pay any occupation rent.

The Chairman, Mr. R. H. Savory, said that 400 rooms and capital representing £250,000 had been taken by the Government without a single shilling recompense.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, the receiver and manager appointed by the Court, said he had suggested the payment of 10 per cent. on the value of the premises. The negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, when the Controller of Supply suggested that the question should be referred to the Defence of the Realm (Loose) Royal Commission.

The Commission, however, held the view that the Crown was entitled by its prerogative right to any premises "it might select, and it would be a derogation of those rights to pay any rent."

De Keyser was the proprietor of the hotel, which was commandeered by the Government, and he was using the premises for his business. They were using the premises for his business. They were using the premises for his business.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENEMY'S DEFEAT BY THE FRENCH.

VERY HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

PARIS, Nov. 16. A semi-official statement says that yesterday's German defeat was one of the most sanguinary of the war. The enemy had been bringing up reinforcements for weeks.

A communiqué states: After an obstinate fight we cleared out the enemy from Pressoir. Our gains between the 7th and 11th have been entirely held. The enemy sustained very heavy losses in yesterday's attacks, in which he employed troops belonging to three Divisions.

LATER. An official announcement states: In the Somme region, the enemy parties which gained a footing in groups of houses north-east of Sailly-lez-Lannoy have been ejected.

There has been vigorous artillery activity in the region of Abbeville. An enemy machine was brought down near Chaulnes.

THE BRITISH VICTORY ON THE ANCRE.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 16. His Majesty the King has sent a message to General Sir Douglas Haig conveying his hearty congratulations upon the success of his gallant troops during the past three days on the Ancre.

This further capture of enemy first-line trenches, notwithstanding the special difficulties due to the recent wet weather, His Majesty says, redounds to the credit of all ranks.

Sir Douglas Haig has replied expressing his most grateful and respectful thanks for His Majesty's message.

ENEMY SHELLING.

LONDON, Nov. 15. General Sir Douglas Haig reports considerable enemy shelling during the night north and south of the Ancre.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Nov. 15. General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy bombarded our new front northward of the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaumont.

Our artillery caused several explosions. We have taken 303 more prisoners.

There is considerable hostile shelling on the front between Le Sars and Queudecourt.

We bombarded the enemy's lines in the Souchez and Armentières areas.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Nov. 16. A German official announcement claims to have repulsed British partial attacks east and south-east of Beaumont Hamel, and to have stormed part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, taking 532 prisoners.

The communiqué mentions that the Rumanians are stubbornly defending the Frontier Passes, and says the Germans have taken 1,200 prisoners.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR GORIZIA.

ITALIANS MOW DOWN WHOLE REGIMENTS.

ROME, Nov. 16. The Austrians are desperately attacking east of Gorizia, where Italian machine guns have mowed down whole regiments.

ITALIANS REOCCUPY EVACUATED TRENCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 16. An Italian official communiqué states: We re-occupied the trenches we evacuated (under the enemy's bombardment) eastward of Gorizia, and we repulsed a counter-attack.

We slightly advanced in the Hudlog sector of Carpi, taking prisoners and two trench mortars.

FINE PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS.

SUCCESSSES BY ALL THE ALLIES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 16. A communiqué states:—The British brilliantly carried the village of Kakaraski, on the eastern shore of Lake Tabinos. The Bulgarians fell back to the left bank of the Nibar.

Despite rain and snow, our offensive on the Cornia front continued successfully. The battle in the loop of the Cornia was most bitter and violent. Teuto-Bulgarian counter-attacks were sanguinarily beaten back and 400 Germans were taken prisoner.

The Franco-Serbians advanced north of Tapabei towards Jaratok. The enemy west of the Cornia abandoned his principal position which he had fortified for months.

The Franco-Russians are pursuing the enemy in the plain north of Kenali and have reached the right bank of the Viro River, six kilometres south of Monastir.

THE FRANCO-SERBIAN OPERATIONS.

VILLAGES STORMED AND CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 16. A Serbian communiqué states:—With the co-operation of the French our troops on the 14th inst. captured all the positions southward of Tepavei. The German defenders who escaped annihilation or capture fled. Five hundred were taken prisoner, including seven officers. The booty has not yet been ascertained.

The villages of Tepavei and Genola were stormed.

NO MORE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR BULGARIA.

SALONIKA, Nov. 16. An Army Order signed by General von Winkler, which was found on a Bulgarian officer, says that no more German reinforcements can be sent to the Bulgarians.

ENEMY AIRSHIPS BOMB BUKHAREST.

BUKHAREST, Nov. 15. Eight German aeroplanes have bombed the city. Four civilians were killed and 20 injured.

RUMANIAN SUCCESSES AND RETIREMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16. A Russian communiqué states:—The Rumanians repulsed with enormous loss attacks at Kimpolung where the enemy are employing many heavy guns.

We again progressed southward in Dobruja.

A Rumanian communiqué states: Enemy attacks in Western Moldavia and Dragoi Lavella were heavily repulsed. We have retired on the left bank of the Alt and in the Juiul region.

GERMAN "EXPLANATION" OF "ARABIA" OUTRAGE.

CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK A TRANSPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 15. A Berlin official announcement states that a submarine sank by torpedo on the 6th inst. a transport of 12,000 tons, eighty sea miles west of Malta. The British Admiralty states that this announcement is an obvious attempt to explain away the outrageous and inhuman act of torpedoing a mail steamer without warning. The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. was the P. O. mail steamer Arabia which was a ship of 7,933 tons. She was sunk 300 miles east of Malta.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16. In the House of Commons a member suggested that some of the British troops in India should be transferred to France and replaced by troops from the trenches and by soldiers under 18 years of age.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.

The Sultan of Turkey in opening Parliament said Turkey and her Allies were mutually assisting each other to obtain a peace allowing the development of their respective countries.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

GENERAL ROQUES IN AUDIENCE WITH KING CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, Nov. 16. General Roques has had an audience with King Constantine lasting two hours. They discussed measures to prevent incidents like that of Ekaterini, the resignation of Venizelot officers and railway facilities for the Allies and Venizelists.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN BRITAIN.

THE EFFECT OF SUBMARINING ON FOOD SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Runciman in the course of his speech on the Food Question, dealt with the enemy's submarine operations, and reminded the House that a War Risk scheme was running which was a solvent scheme. It was substantially run on a 1½% rate of insurance.

The diminution in tonnage for food purposes was principally due to Naval and Military demands. He emphasised a new fact in the situation—the shortage of the North-American wheat crop which compelled the Government to go to Australia and thus use more tonnage.

He expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception accorded to the proposals. Mr. Churchill said he did not consider that submarine warfare was likely to affect our food supplies to the extent that some imagined. He urged the arming of merchant ships, pointing out that four-fifths of the armed ships attacked escaped whereas four-fifths of the unarmed ships attacked perished. New construction, commandering and purchase had replaced four-fifths of the submarine losses.

ENDORSED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

Not a dissentient voice has been raised against Mr. Runciman's proposals. The papers generally express the opinion that he might have gone further. The fact that Mr. Runciman said his proposals were only a first instalment is regarded as indicating that the rationing of the population is contemplated.

There is some criticism at the absence of proposals to encourage home food growing, by guaranteeing families minimum prices. The appointment of a Food Controller is expected immediately. Mr. Asquith returns to the House. Meanwhile the Board of Trade exercises the powers.

It is officially stated that the retail price of food has increased 75% since the war.

THE GERMAN AIR SERVICES.

PLACED UNDER A SUPREME COMMANDER.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16. A Berlin official announcement states that General Stoschke has been placed in supreme command of the air services.

POPE'S ENERGETIC PROTEST TO AUSTRIA.

ROME, Nov. 16. The Pope has energetically protested to Austria concerning the bombardment of Padua.

A NATURALISED PUBLIC OFFICIAL IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was satisfied that there were no grounds for dispensing with the services of Mr. Oertel, of the Public Works Department in Assam, who was naturalised and had lived in India 28 years. He had previously renounced his German nationality.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The death is announced of Brigadier General Charles Kennedy.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 16. The following steamers have been sunk: Polsten (British), Barbara (Greek), Lokis (Norwegian), and Olmendi (Spanish).

LABOUR TROUBLE AT SHEFFIELD.

DEBADING SKILLED MEN CAUSES TROUBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The de-badging of skilled workers at Sheffield led to a hitch in the case of a man named Hargreaves.

The Press Bureau now announces that the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has telegraphed to the Branch Secretary as follows: "On the Executive's representations and in view of proposals by the Ministry of Munitions dealing with the enlistment of skilled workers, the War Office has ordered that Hargreaves shall return to civil life. Therefore a stoppage of work cannot be justified or permitted."

The Ministry adds that grievances concerning enlistment of skilled workers are being examined and dealt with in consultation with the Trade Unions concerned who are assisting to maintain the output in the present national crisis, and concludes by saying that there must be no stoppage of munition work.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FURIOUS ALL-DAY BATTLE WITH THE FRENCH.

GREAT GERMAN EFFORTS BAFFLED.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

A communiqué says that a furious battle has continued all day on the Somme front. The enemy made a powerful effort with great effectiveness north and south of the Somme simultaneously, but were baffled by the French resistance. They only gained limited advantages at the cost of heavy losses.

The attack north of the Somme was made after intense bombardment. On the front of Les Boeufs to south of Bouchaves the enemy gained a lodgment on the west and north edges of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else the attacks collapsed under certain fire.

South of the Somme the Germans renewed attacks in the afternoon on the Ablancourt to Chaulnes Wood. Desperate fighting ended in the defeat of the Germans, who lost sanguinarily and returned to their trenches, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoir where they progressed.

Thorg's intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON THE ANCRE.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16. The importance attached by the Germans to the British offensive on the Ancre is evidenced by the fact that they issued an evening communiqué yesterday for the first time. The communiqué claims that British attacks on both sides of the river were shattered in the afternoon.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERBIAN OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 16. A French official report states that, after a brief lull, fierce fighting has been resumed in the Cerna region.

The Serbian offensive developed on the 13th and 14th November, resulting in fresh successes. The Germano-Bulgars retired in the vicinity of Hill 1212, north-east of Iren, closely pressed by the Serbians, who captured the village of Cingel.

The victorious march of the Franco-Serbians continues in the direction of Tepavei.

The fighting west of Cerna has spread to the Kchali region. In the Cerna loop 3,200 prisoners were taken between the 10th and 14th November. They include 600 Germans.

FRANCO-SERBIANS CAPTURE POSITIONS.

SALONIKA, Nov. 16. The Franco-Serbians, after fierce fighting, have captured all enemy positions south of Tepavei, with 500 prisoners. The German defenders fled after losing heavily.

The Serbians have occupied the villages of Tepavei and Guiles.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

ADMIRALTY "EXCEEDINGLY SUCCESSFUL."

LONDON, Nov. 16. In the House of Commons the Earl of Orce stated that the Admiralty had been exceedingly successful in destroying enemy submarines. He added that it was a mistake to suppose that success had not been achieved by the British.

The British had become more and more effective as the months had passed.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Continuing his speech in the House Commons (part of which was reported in last night's China Mail), Mr. Runciman said British shipping losses since the war started had been two and a quarter million tons. He saw no reason why we should not produce half a million tons in the six months ending December.

The Government were largely buying Australian wheat and giving wheat and shipping assistance to France and Italy. The War Office would specially consider the demand for labour by English farmers who were planting wheat.

Sir Edward Carson said the House had expected even more drastic proposals. Mr. Wardle, representing the Labourites, welcomed the proposals, but criticised the Government for not organising the food supplies earlier.

Mr. Collins demanded drastic treatment of the drink question. Mr. Bathurst thought the proposals would terrify Germany more than anything since military compulsion. He suggested the prohibition of the baking of fancy bread, cakes and puddings.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money urged that shipping should be rigidly restricted to the transport of food and other necessities.

Mr. Runciman said the new food-stuff regulations would be peculiarly applicable to flour. Whole white flour would not be milled in future, but much so-called off-wal would be retained. The debate was ultimately adjourned. The scheme has been most favourably received.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF DUTCH COAST.

FIRES SHOTS AT DUTCH TRAWLERS.

YUJEN, Nov. 16.

A German submarine, within sight of the Dutch coast and a flotilla of Dutch torpedo boats, fired several shots at Dutch trawlers flying the Dutch flag. All the shot fell short.

DEATH OF A GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 16. The death is announced of Count Tschirschky, German Ambassador at Vienna, whose diplomacy was chiefly responsible for the war.

THE PADUA AIR RAID.

ROME, Nov. 16. There were ninety fatalities as the result of the air raid on Padua.

NEW ARAB SENATE.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.

The Grand Sheriff of Mecca has issued a decree establishing an Arab Senate at Hejaz under the presidency of Sheikh Mohamed Shibli.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Prince George of Battenburg and Countess Nadia Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, were married to-day.

WHEAT FROM INDIA FOR BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 16. The Wheat Commission has arranged with the Indian Government's sanction, to export 400,000 tons of wheat to Britain, France and Italy for shipment in November, December and January.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 16. The re-constitution of Parliament was due to the Federal Parliament Labour caucus split. The Defence and the Navy portfolios are unchanged.

A new party with the title "Official Labour Party" has been formed, composed of 19 Senators and 24 Representatives. There are now three parties of Representatives, none of them able to govern alone.

Mr. Hughes is calling a Conference of those interested in the coal strike.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PREMIER AND COLONEL SAM HUGHES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16. Colonel Sam Hughes' resignation was made at the request of Mr. Borden, who considered that "inter alia" the Colonel was assuming functions exercisable only by the Government collectively.

The ex-Minister declares that there are other reasons, but says he will continue military work, especially recruiting.

NEW INDIAN MILITARY SECRETARY.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Major General Sir Vaughan Cox to be Military Secretary at the India Office. In succession to General Sir Edmund George Barrer, whose tenure of the appointment expired under the age limit in January.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Thirty of the passengers on the Arabia have arrived in London.

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HONGKONG.

THE NIGERIAN SALE.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Nearly £300,000 sterling have been realised on the first day of the Nigerian Sale.

A NEW G.C.M.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Colonel Sir Arthur McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has had conferred on him the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Michael.

HONGKONG AND ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Nov. 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, announced that the Governor of Hongkong has been instructed to place enemy trade marks under Government control till the end of the war, as, owing to local conditions, the trade marks could not be sold.

He had also asked the Governor to report regarding the liquidation of enemy firms. The balance of the proceeds after liquidation would remain in the hands of the Government. The ultimate disposal of the balance would not be settled till peace had been restored, and would presumably depend upon the action of the enemy with regard to Allied private property in enemy countries.

SURGICAL REFORMS.

THE SAVING OF LIFE AND LIMB.

The "New York American" Paris correspondent says that Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, has announced the adoption of reforms in surgical methods throughout France which result in a vast diminution of deaths and "fatal wounds." The adoption of these reforms, he says, would result in the saving of thousands of lives and limbs.

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THE DEFENCES OF TRIESTE.

ITALIAN BOMBARDING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Central News states that according to Austrian prisoners a formidable system of fortifications, having as its keys the defences of Sesana and Opicina, have been constructed around Trieste. The Austrians are presently engaged in the task of strengthening these defences, and are expected to have completed them by the end of the year.

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"TACOMA MARU" Capt. T. Hamada, Thursday, 30th Nov., at 3 p.m.
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S.S. "KUNAJIRI MARU" Saturday, 26th Nov., at Noon.

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S.S. "YERINO MARU" Monday, 27th Nov., at Noon.

FORMOSA LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AND AMOY.

S.S. "KAJO MARU" Capt. Murakami, Sunday, 19th Nov., at 10 a.m.

S.S. "SOSU MARU" Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 22nd Nov., at 8 a.m.

*Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

*Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

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Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. SHITO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 24th Nov.

S.S. KURO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 26th Nov.

S.S. KURO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 28th Nov.

S.S. KURO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 30th Nov.

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HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Nov. 18, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YANCHOW	Nov. 18, Daylight
SHANGHAI, CEBU & ILOILO	CHENGLUN	Nov. 21, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENGLUN	Nov. 21, at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAITUNG	Nov. 23, at 4 p.m.
YANCHOW	KAITUNG	Nov. 23, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Nov. 27, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	Nov. 27, at 4 p.m.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	HINSANG	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at Noon.
SANDANAN	CHEONGSANG	THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at Noon.
TIENSIN	CHOYANG	FRIDAY, Nov. 24, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TUENSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 1, Daylight.

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THE steamers "Kaitung," "Yenchow," "Tingchow" and "Sinking" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fushing," "Kaitung" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

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TENYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Tues. 19th Dec. at Noon.

NIIPPON MARU 11,000-10 knots Thu. 4th Jan. at 10.30 a.m.

SHIRYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Wed. 17th Jan. at Noon.

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YAMATO MARU Capt. B. Shimizu, Tons 16,000, Dec. at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEAT. (YOKOHAMA MARU) WEDNESDAY, 22nd

TEL. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KAGAWA, YAMATO MARU, (SATURDAY, 18th

and YOKOHAMA, Capt. A. Matsuda, Tons 12,500, Dec. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, YAMATO MARU, (TUESDAY, 12th

via MANILA, THURS. Capt. Soyda, Tons 12,500, Dec. at 4 p.m.

DAY, MANILA, THURS. YAMATO MARU, (FRIDAY, 15th

VILLAGE and BIRGANK, Capt. B. Takeda, Tons 9,000, Jan. at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, JINSEN MARU, (MONDAY, 20th

PENANG & RANGOON, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 5,000, Nov.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU, (FRIDAY, 24th

MALACCA and COLOMBO, Capt. Kikuyasu, Tons 8,000, 1st Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, (MONDAY, 11th

YOKOHAMA, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,000, Dec. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, (FRIDAY, 17th

YOKOHAMA, Capt. Inoue, Tons 11,000, Nov. at Noon.

YOKOHAMA, (SUNDAY, 19th

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE, PENANG MARU, (TUESDAY, 14th

Nov. at Noon.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Godown at Kowloon, where such consign-

ment will be sorted out mark by mark and

Delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary

before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd November,

1916, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godown for examination by the Consignee's

Stock and paid up Value.	Quoted 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125 \$740 b.	£2.3 Interim	6 1/2 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton	\$ 50 \$400 m.	\$7 final a/c 1914 and Interim of \$18 a/c 1915.	6 1/2 p.c.
North China	\$ 25 T. 155	Final div. of 10% making 27 1/2 % and bonus of 15 % a/c 1916	4 1/2 p.c.
Canton	\$100 \$969 a.	Final of \$30 and bonus \$10 a/c 1914, Interim of \$30 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.c.
Kangtze	\$ 30 \$253	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 and int. of \$8 for account 1915 ...	3 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$ 30 \$281	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1914	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$ 30 \$387	\$37 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships	\$50 \$123 b.	\$1 final and \$8 bonus, making \$14 a/c 1915-16	1 1/2 p.c.
Steamboats	\$ 15 \$22 m.	\$1 for 1915	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China	—	6/- for 1915	6 p.c.
(Preferred)	\$25 \$46 b.	10/- Bonus	6 1/2 p.c.
(Deferred)	\$25 \$157	6/- for 1915	—
"Shell" Transports	\$1 106/-	2/- a/c 1915 Coupon 25	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$ 10 \$33 a.	2/- a/c 1915 Coupon 25	—
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100 \$132 b.	\$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	10 1/2 p.c.
Malayan Sugars	\$ 30 \$334 b.	\$6 for 1915	—
MINING.			
Kailash	\$1 24/- b.	1/- a/c 1915/16, Coupons No.	4 p.c.
Langkat	\$10 T. 28	Tia. 1 for 1916	—
Raube	\$1 32 1/2	—	—
Tanoh Mines	\$1 35/- b.	3/- a/c 1915	—
Ural Caspian	\$1 31/-	9 % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kosloon Wharves	\$ 30 \$24 1/2, \$4 1/2 m.	\$4 1/2 for 1915	4 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$ 30 \$132 1/2 m.	\$5 for 1915	2 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100 T. 90	Tia. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100 T. 86	Tia. 3 for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 50 \$115 b.	\$3 a/c half year 30-8-16.	4 1/2 p.c.
Central Estates	\$100 \$101 a.	\$7 a/c 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100 \$101 a.	Interim div. of \$4 1/2	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$ 10 \$7 b.	36 cents for 1915	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$ 30 \$25 a.	\$2 1/2 for 1915	6 p.c.
West Point	\$ 50 \$38 a.	Laches of \$3	4 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 50 T. 92	6 % interim a/c 1915	6 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewoe	\$ 50 T. 165	Tia. 16 for year ending 31-10-15	10 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50 T. 119 a.	Tia. 6 div. a/c year ending 30-8-15	6 p.c.
Kung Yik	T. 10 T. 16 1/2	Tia. 1 1/2 for 1915	10 1/2 p.c.
Yongtze	T. 6 T. 6 1/2 a.	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$ 12 \$3 1/2	72 cts. for 1915	3 1/2
Light & Powers	\$ 5 \$4 1/2	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	—
China-Providents	\$ 10 \$9.10 m.	70 cents for 1915	7 1/2 p.c.
Dry Farms	\$ 5 \$27 a.	\$3 for year ending 31-7-15	10 1/2 p.c.
Green Islands	\$ 10 \$10.85 a.	60 cents for 1915	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 20 \$54	\$2 1/2 for 1915/1916	1 p.c.
Hongkong Locomotives	\$ 12 \$160	\$2 on a/c 1916	1 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 10 \$24 1/2 b.	\$1 interim 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	5/- \$7.10	7 % interim a/c 1916 cents 104 per share	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	— \$9 1/2 b.	—	—
Morning Posts	\$ 25 \$2 1/2	4 1/2 for 1915	—
Peak Tramways	\$ 10 \$10 b.	7 % for 1915/1916	7 1/2 p.c.
do. (new)	\$ 1 \$1 b.	—	—
Steam Laundry	\$ 5 \$3 1/2	35 cents for 1915/1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterworks	\$ 10 \$17	\$1 for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.
Watsons	\$ 10 \$8.85 b.	70 cents for 1915	—
William Powell	\$ 7 \$5.31	50 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.c.

a.—sellers. m.—sales. b.—buyers.
 Telegraphic Address: "HIAWATTO."
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